

bill to prohibit the bringing of slaves from Maryland and Virginia to this city for sale; but it made no allusion to the traffic carried on within the District. The colored people were left to all the horrors and crimes of that commerce. The slave pens here were not forbidden. The slave merchants here, and the bill passed, would have continued to purchase men, to obtain more women, and collect a still greater number of children, for the Southern market. Your slave sales in this city would have gone on. He declared it a fraud upon the public to represent that bill as contemplating the abolition of the slave trade.

For years it has been the practice in this House, when a Speaker was elected, to arrange the committees as to suppress all petitions sent to them praying the abolition of this traffic; and those committees would uphold a trade at which all the feelings of our nature revolt. Members here will say to their constituents that these petitions were referred, but the committee made no report. Why not? Because they were placed there for the very purpose of suppressing those petitions. Look (said he) to the last two years; have not these committees suppressed the thousands of petitions sent to them? Certainly they have. Not one has been reported on. Why not? Because the committee made no report. Why not? Because they were placed there for the very purpose of suppressing those petitions. The very man who the Whigs say he ought to have voted for to the office of Speaker! They insist that he was bound to become a party to this stupendous fraud.

He believed that Government was the cause of all the wrongs among men to secure the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. These undying truths were proclaimed by our fathers, and placed on record. They are, were not afraid to stand up to them. He most solemnly, most devoutly cherished and sustained them. Nor would he at any time sustain any man for the office of Speaker who would not stand up to these fundamental principles. Nor would he vote for any one who dares not stand up to them.

Mr. GIBBONS, in pursuance of a promise previously made by him, then demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

And questioning first taken on the amendment of Mr. SACKETT, it was decided in the negative without a division.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. BURR, and, being taken, the resolution was passed without a division. The House adjourned to Monday.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31, 1849.
GENTLEMEN: The note at the bottom of the "Address of the Memphis Convention," copied in your country paper of the 25th instant, does me gross injustice.

That note, it is understood, was inserted by Professor De Bow, without the knowledge or the sanction of the committee; one of whom called on you on Saturday last to disprove it, and to ask to have it left out on your republication of the address, but he was in time only to prevent its insertion in the daily paper.

As an act of justice, may I ask you the favor to insert in your next country paper the enclosed copy of a letter to Professor DeBow upon the subject of that note, and oblige yours, truly,
M. F. MAURY.

NATIONAL OBSERVER, WASHINGTON, December 17, 1849.

Sir: I this morning have yours of the 7th instant, with a newspaper slip containing the "Address of the Memphis Convention to the people of the United States."

Though I never saw the address before, it would appear, from the manner in which it is couched, and the joint protest, or the address of all the members of the committee; for the address itself shows nothing to the contrary.

However this may be with other members of the committee I know not—suffice it to say that I never saw it till now; and that I do not wish to be considered in any way responsible for it.

In a note at the end of the address you have, in behalf of the committee, and in the name of the Memphis Convention, undertaken to repudiate me, both as its President and an individual. This is wrong. The Convention never intended that injustice should be done me, and I protest against any attempt to do so. It is at the same time, and in the same body. It gave the committee no authority to pass upon my conduct; and even if your statement, that in taking the chair I "expressed sentiments upon many positions in which I scarcely ever concurred," were correct, and I deny that it is, you had no right to use the office which the Convention gave you, or the name of the committee, for any other purpose except that for which it was given.

Where is the resolution of the Convention that says I, as its President, "expressed sentiments in which I scarcely ever concurred"? My sentiments on the subject of a railroad to the Memphis Convention, and the Memphis Convention, were given to the public before I went to the Convention at Memphis. I expressed there no views "inconsistent with what I had already published; and with my published views the delegates to the Convention were familiar.

It was, I thought, because they concurred with me in the views generally that they elected me to preside over their deliberations. Throughout its proceedings I was honored by the Convention with repeated proofs of its confidence and marks of approbation.

Gentlemen who were there present when they received this address, coming from New Orleans as the voice of the "Memphis Convention to the people of the United States," will be surprised to learn from it that they were only mocking when they honored me; and that when they passed their vote of thanks they did it because I had expressed "sentiments upon many positions in which I scarcely ever concurred."

Those gentlemen will see, too, with pain and mortification, as I have seen, that this address carries "a sting in its tail," by which the Convention has been made to stultify itself, and to turn aside from its great objects for the purpose of wantonly assailing an humble individual.

I repeat, the committee had no warrant either to libel the Convention, or to represent the Memphis Convention as doing such thing. It was you, my friend, Professor J. D. B. De Bow, their chairman.

Notwithstanding that the outrage goes forth apparently under the sanction of my own name, and of that of every member of the committee, as the act of the Memphis Convention, Professor DeBow, in a letter, that he had written, and that he was moved to it by the two letters of mine, addressed to the "Delegates of the Memphis Convention and their constituents," written on my way home, and since my return published in the National Intelligencer, Union, and other papers.

Returning from that great Convention in high spirits at the impulse which it had given to those two great works which are so near my heart, it occurred to me that I might perhaps still do something, even in my poor way, to keep the ball in motion. I was in leisure on board a splendid steamer from New Orleans to New York, and I was enabled to occupy my time in stating at large my own views, by letter, to the "Delegates of the Memphis Convention, and their constituents." Those views the Professor undertakes to denounce in the name of the Memphis Convention. Else why does he make the Convention to say these views "cannot be considered, in the name of the Memphis Convention, as his own?" Is he "as anywise the views of the Convention?"

Did I offer them as the views of the Convention? By no means. I offered them as my own views, under my own name, and in language as clear as language can be. Here it is:

"A committee was appointed by the Convention to memorialize the Congress and address the letter of the 11th of October to the public upon these subjects. They do not will perform the duties assigned them ably, promptly, and well. My present purpose is not to represent the views either of the committee or the Convention, or of any body of men whatever, but to explain to the members of the Convention, and through them to those whom they represent, my own opinions, sentiments, and views with regard to these two great measures, more fully than it was possible to do in Convention."

In saying that I did not represent the views of the Convention, and that I expressed sentiments in which "scarcely ever concurred," the Professor may express his own opinions; let him have them, he has a right to them. But I protest against his putting forth, as his own, the views of the Convention, or to do such a wrong.

Professor J. D. B. DeBow, New Orleans.

N. B. I hope that those papers which have published the "Address of the Memphis Convention" will do me the favor and the justice to publish this also.

*For those that I did express, see weekly Pleasure of November 5, in which paper I was correctly reported.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

St. Louis, December 28.—Mr. J. H. Kinkhead arrived in this city yesterday from a journey across the Plains. He left the city of the Salt Lake, in company with thirty-five men, on the 19th of October. The party were not molested by the Indians on the route, nor did they meet with any accident. The snow on the Plains was very deep, or the party would have reached here several days sooner.

After considerable difficulty, and a long talk, the military commandant at Fort Laramie has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Pawnee Indians, which it was thought would be observed on the part of the Indians.

A new colony of Mormons has been formed, and they have made a settlement of one hundred and fifty miles south of Salt Lake. Twenty or thirty of the Mormons have crossed the Plains with Mr. Kinkhead. It is their intention to preach Mormonism over the whole world, and make new converts to Mormonism.

AFFAIRS OF NEW MEXICO.

The following interesting account of the recent movement in New Mexico towards obtaining a civil government for that Territory is extracted from the Santa Fe correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

"I found, on my return to this city, quite a political excitement among the citizens, which very shortly spread through the length and breadth of the Territory. It had its rise in the proceedings of a mass meeting of the people of Santa Fe, held on the 1st of August, which had for its object the devising of means for securing to us, at the hands of Congress, a constitutional form of government, and consequent relief from the intolerable burden of military dominion under which we have been laboring for more than three years past—a government which, since the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico, is alike unrecognized by the constitution, repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and utterly odious to all who are subjected to its baleful influence. In the proceedings of that meeting it was resolved, after much opposition to the plan, that it should be recommended to the citizens of the Territory that mass meetings should be held at precincts to be designated for the appointment of Delegates to a General Convention, which should meet in Santa Fe on the 24th of September, to take into consideration our political condition, devise measures of relief by the adoption of some plan of government, to be submitted for approval by Congress, and the election of a delegate to represent our interests at Washington.

"The resolution of the meeting alluded to as having been passed in this city on the 1st of August, and the approval of the House of Representatives of the Territory, Lieut. Col. BAKER, who, in the absence of Col. J. M. WASHINGTON, issued his proclamation recommending the holding of mass meetings of the people in their respective counties, for the purposes indicated; and, also, that officer designated the time and places in the several counties at which said meetings should be held.

"The issuance of the proclamation immediately brought two parties into the field, (as a Delegate to Congress was to be elected, where is the wonder!) each one striving to rally around its banner the greatest number of the ever (on such occasions) deeply leagued people. The first of these parties, the two were, Houghton and Smith, and the Angsey or Weightman party—the adherence of the former being unanimously in favor of the election of HUGH N. SMITH, Esq., as Delegate to Congress, and the extension over us of a territorial form of government; the latter, seeking the approval of one of their leaders to represent us, and advocating the policy of asking for our admission into the Union as a State immediately. Both parties were active in their operations, their emissaries were sent to every county in the Territory, and the Angsey party in particular brought every thing into play which their great ingenuity could devise to secure the approval of the Convention of the Territory available to their views; but they found it hard to convince the people that Judge Houghton (who, by years of residence among them, had secured their unlimited confidence) could be found at the head of a party opposed to their true interests, or the advocate of measures other than having for their aim the advancement and welfare of the country.

"The people, therefore, felt proud and safe in enrolling themselves under his banner, confident that his great experience and knowledge of their social and political condition better qualified him to point out the true policy to be followed than any other man in the Territory. Sixty-five delegates, therefore, out of the twenty-one to be elected, were returned to the General Convention pledged to support the election of Hugh N. Smith, and in favor of a Territorial form of government. The Convention met in Santa Fe on the 24th of September, in accordance with a proclamation of Lieut. Col. BAKER. The basis of a plan for a Territorial Government was adopted by a majority of sixteen to three, as against Angsey's project for a State Government, and HUGH N. SMITH, Esq., was elected Delegate to Congress by a vote of fifteen to four against all others—a vote which represents five-sixths of the entire population of the Territory. It is but just to Lieut. Col. BAKER, for whom three votes were cast, to state that his name was not even put in nomination, nor was that of Judge Houghton, on whom one vote was thrown away. So Mr. SMITH goes to Washington, at the instance of the people of New Mexico, to demand for us what, but the full spirit of justice, we should have obtained had we sent a Congress—a purely Civil Government, adequate to our wants and condition. The Convention, I think, very properly left the question of slavery wholly untouched, an intimation to the North that we seek not the impertinent intrusion of the "Wilnot Power" in our Convention; and, as to the South, as well as the North, that we desire no legislative action of Congress upon a matter which we can easily settle among ourselves just past, and the Convention recently held, has, for the first time since American administration here, aroused the spirit of the people to a more active and energetic participation in the political affairs of the Territory, and guiding with a vigilant eye their rights as citizens of our great Confederacy.

"You will find Mr. SMITH, our Delegate, a gentleman well qualified to fill the high trust confided to him, and one who will, I am confident, do honor to himself and the people who have chosen him.

Instructions as adopted by the Convention of New Mexico.

We, the people of New Mexico, in convention assembled, having elected a Delegate to represent this Territory in the Congress of the United States, and to urge upon the Supreme Government a redress of our grievances, and the protection due to us as citizens of our common country, under the constitution, instruct him as follows:

That whereas, for the last three years, we have suffered under the paralyzing effects of a Government undervalued and doubtful in its character, inefficient to protect the rights of the people, or to discharge the high and absolute duty of every Government to the people; and whereas, the people of this Territory, in their own laws, in consequence of which industry and enterprise are paralyzed, and discontent and confusion prevail throughout the land. The want of proper protection against the various barbarous tribes of Indians that surround us on every side, has prevented the extension of our fields and farms, our valuable public domain, and rendered utterly futile every attempt to explore or develop the great resources of the Territory. Surrounded by the Utes, Camanches, and Apaches on the north, east, and south, by the Navajos on the west, with the Indians within our limits, and without any adequate protection against the depredations of these tribes, we are driven off by thousands; our fellow citizens, men, women, and children, are murdered, or carried into captivity. Many of our citizens, of all ages and sexes, are at this moment suffering all the horrors of barbarian bondage, and it is utterly out of our power to obtain their release from a condition to which we should be preferred to be subjected. The rights of the people are being diminished. We have neither the means nor any adopted plan by government for the education of the rising generation. In fine, with a Government temporary, doubtful, uncertain, inefficient in character and in operation, surrounded and despised by barbarian foes, ruin appears in the future before us, unless speedy and efficient protection be extended to us by the Congress of the United States. Therefore it is

Resolved, That our Delegate to Congress is hereby instructed to urge impressively upon the Government the necessity of, and the propriety of, the extension of the military force, competent in numbers to the entire subject of the Territory, and that a part of said force should consist of a regiment of mounted men, levied from the Territory.

Resolved, That he urge upon Congress the imperative necessity for the establishment of a sufficient fund or resources for the education of the people of this Territory, and that he place in possession of the Territorial Government, for the free use and benefit of the people.

Resolved, That he ask the necessary appropriations from Congress for the erection of Territorial and County buildings, for a library at the capital, for the use of Government, for the erection of public highways, and the extension of post roads throughout the Territory.

Resolved, That he ask of Congress the appointment of suitable persons of capacity and practical knowledge, with necessary appropriations to effect a careful geological survey of the Territory.

Resolved, That he ask the insertion of a clause in the Constitution of the Territory, protecting the people in their religious rights as Catholics, and prohibiting all possibility of the interference of either military or civil tribunals with the rights and privileges of the Catholic Church.

Resolved, That he shall define the boundaries of New Mexico as follows: Bounded north by the Indian Territory, west by California, south by the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, and east by the State of Texas.

That he shall insist upon the permanent establishment of troops within the Territory.

That one of said regiments shall be raised, organized, and officered within the Territory, and constituted of the hardy mountaineers and native citizens.

That he shall have inserted in said Constitution a provision which shall secure the compliance with contracts between the people of the Territory and the United States.

That he shall urge the establishment of a fort in the heart of the Navajo country, to protect the people against the incursions and robberies of this formidable and marauding Indian tribe.

That he shall have inserted in said Constitution a provision to protect the people against unjust or malvolent litigation, and securing to all persons who have a possession of land, or real estate, for twenty years, without interruption, a full and indefeasible title.

That the laws of Mexico, heretofore in force, regarding the land and the working of mines, be continued in force, by making a constitutional provision to that effect.

ANTONIO JOSE MARTINEZ, President.
JAS. H. QUINN, Secretary.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10, 1849.

The last week has been very profuse in rumors, but remarkably barren in facts. We have heard that AUSTRIA and PRUSSIA had absolutely proceeded to blows; and that the King of Prussia had abdicated in favor of his nephew, the Prince of Prussia.

Next we were told that a very serious coup d'état was on the point of development in PARIS. Then comes a whole host of reports about affairs at home, or in immediate connexion with our "snug little island." Sir STRATFORD CANNING had been recalled from Constantinople because he had exceeded his instructions. Lord PALMERSTON had resigned because he wished Sir STRATFORD to be retained at his post. The Duke of BEDFORD had become a protectionist, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Sir ROBERT PEEL, who had been on a visit to Woburn Abbey, but who had departed there for Drayton Manor, in high dudgeon, through his want of success in retaining the noble Duke in the Free Trade ranks. Then the Ministry was reported to be broken up through the resignations of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord LANSDOWN and PALMERSTON. The former through the influence of his brother's example, and the latter through the bad effects which the withdrawal of the corn duties had produced in their Irish property—in fact, the three noble lords had become protectionists! Then a new Ministry was to be formed, nobody stated how, who were to bring forward, and carry through Parliament, a bill enacting a standing duty of 8s. per quarter upon all imported wheat. Another rumor was that Ministers intended to propose the reduction of the interest of the three per cent. consols. Then Mr. D'ISRAELI had renounced all connexion with the protectionist party, both as leader and associate, and had addressed a sort of official note to Mr. E. F. YOUNG, in which he positively declined taking part in any Parliamentary proceedings for the restoration of the repealed monopolies. The rumors about IRELAND have been too numerous to mention, and those respecting the Pope and the Queen of SPAIN too contradictory to produce any effect whatever. Thus have the newspapers and gossips of London been kept upon the incessant qui vive by a succession of reports, which, so far as is known up to the present hour, do not, in the aggregate or individually, contain a single word of truth. Yet, had we written you last week, we should probably have very sagaciously deduced great and important effects upon Europe and the world from the operation of some one or other of these reports.

Now, what has really taken place since we last wrote you? In the first place, the very amiable and universally respected QUEEN DOWAGER died on the morning of the 2d instant, after struggling with a mortal disease for a longer time than could have been expected in her previously weak and debilitated condition. Almost every public charity in the kingdom will lose a supporter in good Queen ALEXANDRA. She is to be buried on the 13th at Windsor, by the side of her husband, WILLIAM IV. for whose memory she always expressed the warmest affection, and for whose profession in early life she showed a regard by requesting to be borne to the tomb by British sailors. The deceased Queen, notwithstanding her pension of £100,000, is said to have died without having made any accumulation of money whatever; she did not spend this large sum, however, upon herself; she lived very unostentatiously, and distributed her income among philanthropic and charitable institutions. The usual ceremonies of embalming and lying in state were dispensed with in her case, by her own particular and dying request; and her death was as peaceful as her life had been amiable and kind. It would be worse than affectation to deny that the falling in of so large a sum as £100,000 per annum is not a sort of Christmas gift to John Bull, in his present over-taxed condition; yet such is the regard which is universally felt for the late Queen that not a single remark has been made in any of the newspapers upon the subject. Her character could not have received a higher compliment.

Another striking fact, that the stock market has been in a most excited state during the last fortnight, and 3 per cent. consols, which on this day two weeks sold for 94½, sold this day for 97½ for cash, and for 97½ for the January account; a decided proof that the rumor about lowering the rate of interest is not believed. This rise in the price of stocks proves the plenty and consequent cheapness of money, and the want of commercial and trading means of employment. Gold continues to pour into the bank; the resources of that institution are every day increasing, whilst the demands for loans are in the same manner diminishing. The specie and

A great deal of attention is now directed to the modes of transit which are projected in the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; particularly to the ship canal by Lake Nicaragua, &c. Your new Minister, Mr. LAWRENCE, made his first public speech on English ground on the 30th ultimo, at the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Scotch Hospital. The Morning Chronicle pronounces Mr. LAWRENCE's speech to have been very effective, and says:

"We have seldom had to record an Ambassadorial Oration which gave us more pleasure, or which seemed a more genuine expression of kindly feelings and manly thoughts. The occasion was a happy one, and fruitful in suggestions. The assembling together in a common cause of benevolence of the oldest and the youngest races of those who speak the English language; the forgetfulness of national distinctions, for the sake of the wide brotherhood of humanity—these were the characteristics of the meeting, and these were the thoughts which crowded on Mr. LAWRENCE's mind.

Speaking of the Ship Canal across the Isthmus, as alluded to by Mr. LAWRENCE, the Morning Chronicle says:

"Let England and America join in any resolve, and it must be a larger combination than any which mankind have yet seen which shall overthrow it."

Mr. LAWRENCE has taken strong hold of the British public by this, his first appearance before it; and we feel assured that the more he is seen, and the better he is known, the higher will be the national interest which he represents be estimated, and the good understanding between the two countries strengthened.

The French are also turning their attention to these oceanic communications, and the Journal des Debats has an article upon the subject, in which the propriety of a convention of delegates, appointed by the United States, England, France, and Russia, is advocated; such a convention to have in charge the arrangement of a treaty, by which the neutrality of the Isthmus canal should be forever guaranteed and protected. We are not the advocates of so complicated an arrangement, because we think the end is attainable by much simpler means.

The cotton crop and trade still engage much of the public attention. The New York correspondent of the Times now estimates your crop at 2,400,000 bales. The Economist has devoted much time and space to the statistics of cotton, justly arguing that a raw material, upon which the welfare of not less than 4,000,000 of English and Scotch people depends, is a subject of primary importance. This 4,000,000 is composed of 2,000,000 in Lancashire, 1,400,000 in West Riding of Yorkshire, and nearly 600,000 in Lanarkshire—leaving Cheshire and other isolated places out of the question. We have during the last five years imported as follows:

Bales.	Bales.
From Brazil.....495,685	or 197,137 annually.
Egypt.....224,579	or 480,016
East India.....899,213	or 179,842
Sundry places.....44,832	or 8,966
1,664,309	or 332,861

Our average annual imports from all other places, except the United States, were during the last five years 7,338 bales less than those of the five years which ended with 1839, and 60,000 bales less than those of the five years ending 1844; whilst our exports of the raw material during the last five years have increased 54,000 bales annually. This shows any thing rather than an increasing independence of a supply from the United States. Our imports from the East Indies alone have fallen off 54,000 bales on the annual average of the last five years. Our imports from the United States have increased on the average of the last five years no less than 77,000 bales.

After a long array of figures and calculations, with which we will not weary our readers, the well-informed Editor of the Economist arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That our supply of cotton (excluding the United States) has for many years been decidedly, though irregularly decreasing.

2. That our supply of cotton from all quarters (including the United States) available for home consumption, has of late years been falling off at the rate of 1,000 bales a week; while our consumption has been increasing, during the same period, at the rate of 3,600 bales a week.

3. That the United States is the only country where the growth of cotton is on the increase; and that there even it does not increase on an average more than three per cent. per annum, or 80,000 bales annually, which is barely sufficient to supply the demand for its own increased consumption and for the continent of Europe.

4. That no stimulus of price can materially augment this annual increase in the United States, as the planters always grow as much cotton as the negro population can pick, and the negro population does not increase more than three per cent. annually.

5. That consequently, if the cotton manufacture of Great Britain is to increase at all, it can only be enabled to do so by applying a great stimulus to the growth of cotton in other countries adapted for the culture.

The changes which have taken place within the "memory of many now living," says the Economist, "in the countries whence we have derived our supplies of cotton are very remarkable. In the infancy of our manufacture our chief supply came from the Mediterranean, especially from Smyrna and Malta. Neither of these places now sends us more than a few chance bags occasionally. In the last century the West Indies were our principal source. In 1786, out of 20,000,000 pounds imported, 5,000,000 came from Smyrna and the rest from the West Indies. In 1848 we received only about 1,300 bales from the West Indies. Brazil began to send us cotton in 1781, and the supply thence continued to increase, though irregularly, till 1830, since which time it has fallen off one-half. About 1822 Egyptian cotton began to come in considerable quantities, its cultivation having been introduced into that country two years previous. The import exceeded 80,000 bales in 1845; the average of the last three years has not been a third of that quantity. Cotton has always been grown largely in Hindostan, but it did not send much to England till about thirty years ago. In the five years ending 1824 the yearly average imports was 33,500 bales; in 1841 it reached 274,000 bales, and may be now roughly estimated at 300,000 bales a year." The reason for the falling off in the supply of cotton from Brazil, Hindostan, and Egypt, is said to be the depreciation in price, which, says the Economist, "is equal to 40 per cent. since 1839." This depreciation having directed capital and labor into other channels, and prevented so bulky an article as cotton from being grown or forwarded. This is particularly the case in Brazil and India, where freight and carriage form so large a proportion of the price of cotton—good roads, convenient vehicles, and safely navigable rivers being yet desiderata in the cotton growing districts of both countries. The West Indies, Africa, and Australia are regarded as the countries which are to supply the increasing demands of British manufacturers, or at least so much of them as would prevent any serious difficulties in case of a deficiency in your crop. The importance of this subject to both countries must justify us to your readers for saying so much about it.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th November again show remarkable results. The exports for the month are upwards of £1,000,000 more than those of the corresponding month of last year. The specific increase or decrease on each production is shown by the following table:

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTATIONS.

	Month ending Nov. 5, 1848.	1849.	Increase.	Dec.
Alkali, viz. soda.....	£21,621	£23,406	£1,785	
Beer and ale.....	25,857	25,345	£512	
Butter.....	18,100	19,077	977	
Candles.....	6,026	9,364	3,338	
Cheese.....	2,153	2,001	152	
Coal and coals.....	90,178	85,301	4,877	
Cordage and cables.....	5,538	8,733	3,195	
Cotton manufactures.....	1,175,580	1,490,453	315,105	
Cotton yarn.....	590,567	654,000	63,433	
Earthenware.....	42,408	59,360	16,952	
Fish.....	31,519	50,339	18,820	
Glass manufactures.....	18,820	21,737	2,917	
Haberdashery and millinery.....	60,445	79,340	18,895	
Hardware and cutlery.....	112,354	136,310	23,956	
Machinery.....	35,052	40,744	5,692	
Linens manufactures.....	178,821	231,399	52,578	
Linen yarn.....	35,627	55,374	19,747	
Metals.....	59,020	66,612	7,592	
Oil and seeds.....	42,589	60,000	17,411	
Paints, colors, &c.....	12,412	18,661	6,249	
Silk manufactures.....	14,067	18,364	4,297	
Silk, thrown.....	29,346	35,822	6,476	
Silk, twist and yarn.....	5,797	12,002	6,205	
Soap.....	8,548	14,074	5,526	
Stationery.....	29,496	38,804	9,308	
Sugar, refined.....	31,008	32,077	1,069	
Wool, shorn or lambs.....	18,273	38,507	20,234	
Woolen manufactures.....	366,341	492,749	126,408	
Wollen yarn.....	99,628	110,376	10,748	
Total.....	3,556,884	4,568,234	1,021,350	

The entire increase in exports in the present year, to 5th November, compared with those of the last to the corresponding date, is no less than £3,306,904, the total being £49,398,648 against £46,091,744. There is also an excess of nearly £4,000,000 over 1848 and 1847.

The Morning Chronicle is publishing a very curious series of papers upon the condition and modes of living of many classes of English society; and the descriptions are indeed very painful to read. The developments have, however, incited Lord ASHLEY and other benevolent gentlemen to exert themselves to remove some of the grievances complained of. We have many modes of getting a living in London which we know scarcely even by name—e.g. the vending of cat and dog meat. There are upwards of three hundred itinerant retailers of this article daily perambulating the streets of London and its environs. Upwards of five hundred worn-out horses are slaughtered every week to supply these retail vendors. Each horse yields, on an average, 2 cwt. of flesh, when cooked by boiling. This is sold by the wholesale dealer to the retailer at 14s. per cwt. in winter, and 16s. in summer; these retailers sell it to the owners of dogs and cats at 2d. per lb. Some retailers vend as much as a cwt. a day, and the whole three hundred average about half a cwt.—the price is increased for all purchases below a pound in weight. Thus the furnishing boiled horse flesh to the dogs and cats of London costs their owners not less than £50,000 a year. Humble as this mode of getting a living is, there are many instances on record where individuals have, by pursuing it, acquired a comfortable provision for old age. We wish that there was no more degrading employment followed in our great metropolis; the vendors of cat and dog meat are gentlemen compared with tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER has addressed a letter to the public, which fills five closely printed columns of the Times, upon the subject of the navy and its expenses. The sum and substance of what he says seems to be, "that we have spent about ninety millions sterling during the last twenty-eight years in rebuilding our navy twice over, and now we cannot even find the fragments." Sir CHARLES says: "We have got rid of, or kicked down, or made away with 13 three-deckers, 144 two-deckers, 21 first class frigates, 155 second class frigates, 50 third class, and 334 vessels of still inferior rates—total 717 vessels, over and above 70 receiving ships. In place thereof, we have got 14 new three-deckers, 40 two-deckers, 94 frigates, and 161 vessels of inferior rates, exclusive of steamers—in all, 369 vessels." He goes on to say: "Of the 22 three-deckers borne on the Navy list of 1815, 9 are accounted for and 13 have vanished; of 159 two-deckers, 48 are reported and 111 are missing; of 2750's and 44's, there have disappeared 27, and remain none; of 161 war frigates, (i.e. frigates built during the war), there remained, or can be accounted for 37, and there have vanished 124." He says: "Lord Spencer's board built a whole lot of corvettes, (we believe 52), and called them after his lordship's hounds, but as they were found incapable of either sailing or keeping to windward, they are now all gone." Many other queer things are said by Sir CHARLES in his long epistle. If one-tenth of what he says can be fully established, without satisfactory explanation it is time indeed that the proceedings of the navy board should be looked into.

The colonies will prove a knotty subject during the coming session of Parliament. The Cape or Good Hope may be pronounced in a state of rebellion. The people of Cape Town have refused to have any business transactions with the Government in any shape, or on any terms, until it is officially announced that the Neptune, with the convicts on board, should go away so soon as she had received her necessary supplies. All intercourse and connexion between individuals and the Governor and heads of the vitualling departments were to be dropped on the 11th of October. The merchants, bakers, butchers, shopkeepers, "and all other good 'and loyal people," dealing only with such private individuals "as they know and clearly understand to be unconnected with those departments by or through which supplies sufficient to afford a pretext for the detention of the convicts 'may possibly be obtained.'" All shops and stores were to be closed from and after the 11th of October, except for "the supply and accommodation of ordinary private and well-known authorities." This